NEW PUBLICATIONS.

JAMES'S THE PORTRAIT OF A LADY. THE PORTRAIT OF A LADY. By HENRY JAMES, JR. 12mo, pp. 52 . Boston: Houghton, Miffin & Co. If there is anything in the motto of "art for art's sake," if the way of doing a thing 18, as many claim, of more importance in literature than the thing done, then this last novel of Mr. James needs no justification or apology. No work printed in recent years, on either side the Atlantic or on either side the English Channel, surpasses this in seriousness of intention, in easy scope and mastery of material, in sustained and spontaneous dignity and grace of style, in wit and epigram, and, on the whole, in clear conception and accurate delineation of character. The title was a stumbling-block to many, as the story pursued its leisurely course in The Atlantic Monthly, and now that it is finished it is the title which affords to criticism its easiest attack. It is claimed that the heroine is of all the characters the one least clearly painted, least per-fectly understood. But it would not be difficult to say that we know as much of her and of her motives as the author chooses for us to know, and the interest of the novel comes in great part from the vagueness of our acquaintance with Miss Archer: and after all, when we lay down the book, we cannot deny, if we are candid, that we know as much of the motives which induced her to refuse two gallant gentlemen and to marry a selfish and souliess scoundrel as we do of the impulses which lead our sisters and cousins to similar results. No one can complain of the clearness with which the other characters are drawn. There is hardly a sharper portrait in our literature, and certainly none more delightful, than Ralph Touchett. None who read the opening chapters of the story a year ago can forget the slight shiver of apprehension they feit when Mr. James distinctly announced that Ralph

Touchett was clever, and when Lord Warburton declared that " he was never bored when he came to Gardencourt; one gets such uncommonly good talk." It shows a fine arrogance in the most hardened jouster to throw down such a challenge as that. It is said that Shakespeare killed Mercutio early in the play where he appears, for fear of being killed by him; but Mr. James evidently has no such fear of his own creations. From the first chapter to the last, Ralph is "clever, witty and charming," as Mr. James tells us in the beginning, with a charm which overcomes the tedium of hopeless illness and the repulsiveness of death. The book is full of living and breathing characters. Mr. Trollope has never drawn a better English nobleman than Lord Warburton, the splendor of whose environ ment is delicately suggested, never described, and whose manners are painted in a dozen subtle phrases like these: "He had a certain fortunate, brilliant, exceptional look—the air of a happy temperament fertilized by a high civilization-which would have made almost any observer envy him at a venture"; "his English address, in which a vague shyness seemed to offer itself as an element of good breeding; in which the only defect was a difficulty of achieving transitions." The portrait of Osmond is one of those wonderful pictures in which Mr. James excels, drawn entirely from the outside, but as perfect as if his nots and conversations had been

supplemented by voluminous pages of soliloquy. His sister the Countess is equally good; so is the dry, practical, caustic Mrs. Touchett: so is the travelling newspaper woman, Miss Stackpole. It is almost worth while, after reading Mr. James's just but unflattering portrait of Henrietta, to look at a novel of Hamilton Aidé in which the same sort of person is introduced-that you may see the difference between the work of a master and that of a bungler. In Aide's story, "Poet and Peer," the American "lady-correspondent" is characterized merely by the copious use of the word "vurry" for " very," " Amurrican" for " American," a taste for filthy scandal, and a propensity to say "right away" in places where no Yankee would ever expect it. Mr. James's method is altogether different, as will be seen from this brief extract. Miss Stackpole is visiting at the house of an American banker domiciled in England, and is discovered to be writing a letter for her newspaper describing the place

and the people. Miss Archer protests:

"I don't think you ought to do that. I don't think you ought to describe the place."

Henrietta gazed at her, as usual. "Why it's just what the people want, and it's a lovely place."

"It's too lovely to be put to the newspapers, and it's not what my uncle wants."

"Don't you believe that!" cried Henrietta.

"They are always delighted, afterward."

"My uncle won't be delighted—nor my cousin, either. They will consider it a breach of hospitality."

Miss Stackpote showed no sense of confusion; she and the people. Miss Archer protests:

don't approve, I won't do it; but I sacrifice a beau-titul subject."

tiral subject."

"There are plenty of other subjects, there are subjects all round you. We will take some drives, and I will show you some charming scenery."

"Scerery is not my department; I always need a human interest. You know I am deeply human. Isabel; I always was," Miss Stackpole rejoned. "I was going to bring in your cousin—the allenated American. There is a great demand just now for the allenated American, and your cousin is a beautiful specimen. I should have handled him severely."

tiful specimen. I should have handled him severely."

"He would have died of it!" Isabel exclaimed.

"Not of the severity, but of the publicity."

"Well, I should have liked to kill him a little.

And I should have delighted to do your uncle, who seems to me a much notier type—the American faithful still. He is a grand old man: I don't see how he can object to my paying him honor."

Isabel looked at her companion in much wonderment: it a peared to her so strange that a nature in which she found so much to esteem should exhibit such extraordinary disparities. "My poor Henrietta," she aid, "you have no sense of privacy."

Henrietta colored deeply, and for a moment her brilliant eyes were suffused; while Isabel marvelled more than ever at her inconsistency. "You do me great injustiee," said Miss Stackpole, with dignity.

"I am repy sure of that, but it seems to me one should be modest for others also."

"Ab, that is very good!" cried Henrietta, seizing her pen again. "Just let me make a note of it, and I will put it in a letter."

Further on, Henrietta, who is a ferocious patriot

Further on Henrietta, who is a ferocious patriot

-though she ends by a dreadful act of recreancy-is attacking Ralph for not sufficiently loving his country, and for having no regular occupation:

Ralph bespoke her attention for a small Wattean hanging near, which represented a gentleman in a pink doublet and hose and a rift, learning against the pedestal of the statue of a nymph in a garden, and playing the guitar to two ladies seated on the grass.

That's my ideal of a regular occupation," he

"That's my ideal of a regular occupation," he said.

Miss Stackpole furned to him again, and though her eyes had rested upon the picture, he saw that she had not apprehended the subject. She was 'thinking of something much more serious.

"I don't see how you can reconcile it to your conscience," she said.

"My dear lady, I have no conscience."

"Well, I advise you to cultivate one. You will need it the next time you go to America."

"I shall probably never go again."

"Are you ashaused to show yourself?"

Ralph meditated, with a gentle smile.

"I suppose that, if one has no conscience, one has no shame."

no shame."

"Well, you have got plenty of assurance," Henrietta declared. "Do you consider it right to give up your country?"

"Ah, one doesn't give up one's country any more than one gives up one's grandmother. It's antecedent to choice."

"I suppose that means that you would give it up if you could? What do they think of you over here?"

"They delight in me."

"That's because you truckle to them,"

"Ah, set it down a little to my natural charm!"
Ralph urged.

In every detail of execution this book shows a greater facility, a richer command of resources than any of its predecessors. The delicate verbal felicities which distinguished the author's earlier works are here found in such abundance that quotation becomes an embarrassing task. The description of Touchett's house in the first chapter is altogether admirable for its completeness and its re-

It stood upon a low hill, above the river—the river being the Thames, at some forty miles from London. A long gabled front of rad brick, with the complexion of which time and the weather had played all sorts of picturesque tricks, only, however, to improve and refine it, presented itself to the lawn, with its patches of ivy, its clustered chimneys, its windows smothered in creepers. The house had a name and a bistory; the old gentleman taking his tea would have been delighted to tell you these things: how it had been built under Edward the Sixth, had offered a night's hospitality to the great Elizabeth (whose august person had extended itself upon a huge, magnificent and terribly angular bed which still formed the principal

honor of the sleeping apartments), had been a good deal bruised and defaced in Cromwell's wars, and then, under the Restoration, repaired and much enlarged; and how, finally, after having been remodelled and disfigured in the eighteenth century, it had passed into the careful keeping of a strewd American banker, who had bought it originally because (owing to circumstances too complicated to set forth) it was offered at a great bargain; bought is with much grambling at its ugliness, its antiquity, its incommodity, and who now, at the end of twenty years, had become conscious of a real assthetic passion for it, so that he knew all its points, and would tell you just where to stand to see them in combination, and just the hour when the shadows of its various protuberances—which fell so softly upon the warm, weary brickwork—were of the right measure. Besides this, as I have said, he could have counted off most of the successive owners and occupants, several of whom were known to general fame; doing so, however, with an undemonstrative conviction that the latest phase of its destiny was not the least honorable. The front of the house, everleoking that portion of the lawn with which we are concerted, was not the entrance front; this was in quite another quarter. Privacy here reigned supreme, and the wide carpet of turf that covered the level hill-top seemed but the extension of a luxurious interior. The great still oaks and beeches flung down a shade as dense as that of velvet curtains; and the place was furnished, like a room, with enchanded seats, with rich-colored rugs, with the books and papers that lay upon the grass. The river was at some distance; where the ground began to slope, the lawn, properly speaking, ceased. But it was none the less a charming walk down to the water. the lawn, properly speaking, ceased. But it we none the less a charming walk down to the water.

Near the close of the book, when the beroine begins to feet that her life has been thrown away, there is another bit of landscape equally remarkable

in its way:

The carriage, passing out of the walls of Rome, rolled through narrow lanes, where the wild honeysuckle had begun to tangle itself in the hedges, or waited for her in quiet places where the fields lay near, while she strolled further and further over the flower-freeked turf, or sat on a stone that had once had a use, and gazed through the veil of her personal sadness at the splendid sadness of the scene—at the dense, warm light, the far gradations and soft confusions of color, the motionless shepherds in lonely attitudes, the hills where the cloudshadows had the lightness of a blush.

There is hardly a page but has its epigram or its There is hardly a page but has its epigram or its picture well worth quoting and remembering.

Some of the most remarkable passages of the book are those in which the author allows the character to draw his own picture, like this—it is Mr. Kosier who speaks, a young American who lives in Paris;

"I like the dear old asphalte. You can't get tired of it—you can't if you try. You think you would, but you wouldn't; there's always something new and fresh. Take the Hotel Drouot now; they somethines have three and four sales a week. Where can you get such things as you can here? In spite of all they say, I maintain they are cheaper too, if you know the right places. I know plenty of places, but I keep them to myself. I'll tell you, if you like, as a particular favor; only you must not tell anyone else. Don't you go anywhere without asking me first; I want you to promise me that. As a general thing avoid the Boulevards; there is very little to be done on the Boulevards. Speaking conscientiously—sans blague—I don't believe anyone knows Paris better than I. You and Mrs. Touchett must come and breakfast with me some day, and I'll show you my things; je ne cons dis que ca! There has been a great deal of talk about London of late; it's the fashion to cry up London. But there is nothing in it—you can't do anything in London. No Leuis Quinze nothing of the First Empire; nothing but their eternal Queen Anne. It's good for one's bedroom, Queen Anne-for one's washing-room; but it isn't proper for a salon, Do I spend my life at the anetioneer's? Mr. Rosier pursued, in answer to another question of Isabel's. "Oh, no; I haven't the means. I wish I had. You think Fm a mere triller; I can tell by the expression of your face—you have got a wonderfully expressive face. I hope you don't mind my saying that; I mean it as a kind of warning. You think I wan it was a kind of warning. You think I would be a shopkeeper. I can't sell; you shoul see when I sometimes try to get rid of my things. It takes much more ability to make other people boy than to buy yourself. When I think how clever they must be, the people who make me vuy! Ah, no; I conlin't be a shopkeeper. I can't be a doctor, it's a repulsive business. I can't be a doctor, to draw his own picture, like this-it is Mr. Rosier who speaks, a young American who lives in Paris: Of the importance of this volume there can be no

question. It will certainly remain one of the notable books of the time. It is properly to be compared, not with the light and ephemeral literature of amusement, but with the gravest and most serious works of imagination which have been devoted to the study of the social conditions of the age and the moral aspects of our civilization. The story is of the simplest possible. A young girl righly cu-Miss Stackpole showed no sense of confusion: she simply wiped her pen very neatly, upon an elegant little implement which she kept for the purpose. not because she doubts their worth but because she has certain vague ideals. She fails into the company of a fascinating woman of forty who marries her to an old paramour of her own. There is positively no incident in the book-there is not one word of writing for writing's sake; there is not a line of meretricious ornament. It is a sober, consistent study of a single human character, with all its conditions and environments, in situations not in the least strained or exceptional. There is nothing exceptional about the book but the genius of the author, which is now, more than ever be-fore, beyond question. This simple story is told with every imaginable accessory of wit, observation, description of nature and of life. But the reader must take his pleasure as he goes along. He can get none from the issue of the story, for no one in it really prespers. The heroine and her ideals come to a sorry market. Even the wicked are not happy. The little people who furnish the comedy of the play go out with the half comic despair of children sent to bed without the toys they had been promised. The nearest approach to content is the case of Mrs. Touchett, who, after the deaths of her husband and her only child, reflects "that after all, such things happened to other people and not to it was her son's death, not her own; she had never flattered herself that her own would be disagreeable to anyone but Mrs. Touchett. She was better off than poor Ralph, who and left all the commodities of life behind him, and indeed all the security; for the worst of dying was, to Mrs. Touchett's mind, that it exposed one to be taken advantage of. For herself, she was on the spot; there was nothing so

LOVE POEMS AND SONNETS. By OWEN INNSLY. 16mo, pp. 195. Boston: A. Williams & Co. There is that in Mr. Owen Innsly's little book which disposes one to feel kindly toward him, though not to angur highly of his future. It is no unpracticed hand which is playing upon the instrument-far from it-but it is a hand which will never have a powerful touch, nor, apparently, an original one. Not that we can point out any direct imita-tion of any single writer, but that all Mr. Iunsly's verse has resulted from his reading the verse of others; he has not written from his heart, but

cause Dante Rossetti writes it, and Mrs. Browning wrote it, not because it is the only expression of an irresistible feeling, such as inspired the rapturous lyrics of Burns, the touching Thyrza monodies of Byron, or the intellectual intensity of Dante's "Vita Nuova." We should not think of these points if we were pondering the work of any recent points if we were pondering the work of any recent | eut. amateur, but we do think of them in connection with Mr. Innsly, because he strives to follow the

shining footprints of the masters,
"Beating his wings towards the golden bough." There are genuine poetic qualities in his work. His taste is seldom at fault, his conceptions are shapely and distinct, and his execution is notably even and sustained. There is a grave sweetness, a pensive grace, in some of his sonnets which smooths the rugged brow of critical censure. It does not blind us to the fact, however, that it neither contains nor suggests the promise of anything better,-no acelivities that may lead on to a distant table-land, no vision that will ever dilate upon a wider horizon. Mr. Innsly has teached his limits; he has talent, but not genius.

UNDER THE ASPENS. LYRICAL AND DRAMATIC. By EMILY PERFFER 12mo, pp. 311. London: Ke-gan Paul, French & Co.

If patience and perseverance are genius, as a clever French author professes to believe, there can be no doubt about the genius of Mrs. Pfeiffer, for she is the most patient and most persevering of living authors of English verse. She has published six collections of it within the last eight years,—a voluminous productiveness which approaches that of Byron in his early years and surpasses that of Tennyson and Browning in their honored age, Tuere is a determination about Mrs. Pfeiffer which we respect, or might respect, if it were not so closely allied with infatuation. It assiduous cultivation of her talents and a strenuous devotion to the ideals of others, could possibly transfigure an English gentlewoman into a Queen of Song, the coronation of Mrs. Pfeiffer would not be delayed much longer. There is no poetic kingdom in which she has not sought to establish her rule,—in "Gerard's Monu-ment" in the spacious province of the narrative and the little free republic of the ballad; in "Glan-other hemisphere I am sir, your most humble se SAML, JOHNSON. Alarch" in the bardie and princely splendors of legendary Wales; and in "Under the Aspens" in a remantic range of country, whose shadowy inhabitants maunder through lyries that are not lyrical, and wander in the mazes of a drama that is not

"From Out of the Night," the first lyric in Mrs. Pfeiffer's last volume, occupies fifty pages, "The Pillar of Praise" occupies twenty-nine pages, and "A Lost Eden" occupies eighteen pages. It was Poe, we believe, who remarked of one of Mr. William Ellery Channing's songs, that he should like to hear him sing it. We cannot say that Mrs. Pfeifier's lyrics inspire the same feeling. "From Out of the Night" is a version of the old story of woman's love and man's perfidy. It is cast in the form of a monologue, in a long ballad measure that recalls that of "Lady Geraldine's Courtship," though its combinations are more closely packed, and it is not without echoes of the discords of Swinburne. It is written with considerable spirit, but it is hardly worth the strain that it costs, and while it contains two or three poetical expressions. it centains no stanza that is worth quoting. " A Lost with the measure of which, nowever, it has nothing in common. Mrs. Pfeiffer has lavished her love for years upon the Sonnet, but so far its scanty plot of flower nor weed of glorious feature. It is an arid soil which refuses to be fruitful. "The Wynnes of Wynnwood," a drama of modern fife, aims at " that high prize of a poet's ambition," which, we suppose it failed to attain, somewhat to the chagrin of its fair writer, who prints it to show the treatment to which dramatists are liable at the hands of managers, and as an appeal to the public on literary ground alone. That it has consideration on that characters talk in this fashion f

The odds to us, but Beaundy that make
The odds to us, but Beaune and ChambertinTheir better cellarage and annuer seasons:
I say you fellows that are born to banks
And mines and such like, have the pull on us
Foor beggars who inherit worn-out names;
The poisons you may only think they. We need say no more of Mrs. Pfeiffer, except that

RECOLLECTIONS OF CURIOUS CHARACTERS AND PLEASANT PLACES. By CHARLES LANNAN, Svo. pp. 351. Edisburgh: David Douglas. Mr. Charles Lanman, who has some reputation

ot only as a careful writer but as a fisherman, disposition, the loving eye for nature and the gentle good will of the true angler. His style is not the less agreeable that it is old-fashioned, and if it has not the humor of Irving's school, it has something of its delicate neatness and simplicity.

Mr. Lanman knows by heart the woodland ways, the smell of the pine, the note of the blue-ird, the moonlight on the snowy spaces of the Maine torest, the gloom of the Southern lagoon. He says of the cypress in the Florida swamp:

the gloom of the Southern lagoon. He says of the cypress in the Florida swamp:

It delights to wrap itself in the heavy and heary robes of flowing moss, which seem to vie with the cypress in growth, the one stretching aspiringly up, and the other mournfally down, as if finding solace in the companionship of the giant trees. If it be true that many of them have been growing for a thousand years or more, their grandeur, as some traveller has asserted, becomes a demoniac power. In the deeper waters which sluggishly wind about these swamps, in "wildering mazes lost," among the overlanging palmetto and jumper thickets, the alligator eats and sleeps his horrid life away; the water-moceasin and the manimoth rattlesmake crawl up and coil themselves upon the fallen and decaying trees; while apon the cone-simped suckers of the cypress, which rise out of the water to the height of from one to ten feet, the heron and crame and other aquatic birds sit and watch for their fishy or reptile prey. So closely matted is the foliage on the horizontal limbs far above that there is a twill that glown in these foreast even when the sun is brightly shining; and as you pass along in a rude canoe, you may see a vine big as the cable of a ship sweeping up like a serpent into the top of a great cypress, as if to take its life, while another will dart across from limb to lund as if pursuing a phantom bird, and others will come gracefully bending down to within your reach, as if tempting you to make a leap and swing yoursel to sheep. At times a mouldy and oppressive odor, born of the rotting trees and the rank green mosses which cover them, pervades the entire atmosphere; but near by you find a cluster of magnoda trees in full bloom, and as you approach you will be quite overpowered by their intense fragrance, placed there, it may be, by the kindly hand of nature as an antidote to the odors just inhaled. But the deepest impressions are those of grandeur and gloom; and when you gaze upon the marveilously beautiful flowers which hang in festo

successful than his forest sketches, but scattered here and there are recollections interesting in matter if not in manner. In a paper on the American Stratford, he recalls one of the romantic stories of Correctiont:

others; he has not written from his heart, but from the stimulating influence of books. He is not in sympathy with the present school of English song, which is so entangled in harmonious discords and so confused with excess of color as to be noisily bewildering; but rather with the elderly Words-worth, who wrote so many hundreds of unimpass sioned sonnets, and with the maturing Matthew Arnold, who about thirty years ago was a poetical pilgrim in Switzerland, and who a few years later gathered a handful of faded leaves for the hortes of such verses as "An Evening Ride," "Cui Bono" and "Compensation" remind one of Arnold's trides, "The Lake," "The River" and "Longing," as the black interesting of Wordsworth's later sounces, and not merely short poems of fourteen lines each,—quatorzains, which rhyme in every way but the right way.

Mr. Innsly is familiar with the laws which underlie the octave and the sextette, and unites both in the happy marriage of sense and sound; no wortheless he is not a successful sonneteer, partly because his muse is generally out of breath at the end of the octave, but more largely, we suspect, because he lacks intellectual earnestness and force. He may have persuaded himself that he felt the emotion which he describes in his love poetry (so-called), but he was assuredly mistaken. He wrote it because iust now it is the fashion; has He wrote it because just now it is the fashion: has On the death of her husband many years ago, the

One of the magnates of Stratford in the last century was Senator William S. Johnson, in his time president of Columbia College. To this worthy Dr. Samuel Johnson once addressed this letter, quoted by Mr. Lauman and still carefully preserved in the Johnson library at Stratford amid a mass of valu-

able correspondence: able correspondence:

"Sir,—Of all those whom the various vicissitudes of life have brought within my notice, there is scarce any man whose acquaintance I have more desired to cultivate than yours. I cannot indeed charge you with neglecting me, yet our mutual inclination could never gratify itself with opportunities; the current of the day always bore us away from one another. And now the Atlantic is between us.

inities; the current of the day always note as away
from one another. And now the Atlantic is between us.

"Whether you carried away an impression of me
as pleasing as that which you left me of yourself, I
know not; but if you did, you have not forgotten
me, and will be grad that I do not forget you.
Merely to be remembered is indeed a barren pleasure, but it is one of the pleasures which is maje
sensibly felt as human nature is more exalted.

"To make you wish that I should have you in my
mind, I would be glad to tell you something which
you do not know; but all public affairs are printed,
and as you and I had no common friends, I can tell
you no private history.

"The floverament, I think, grows stronger; but I
am affaid the next general election will be a time
of uncommon turbulence, violence and outrage.

"Of hierature no great product has appeared or
is expected. The attention of the people has for
some years been otherwise employed.

"I was told two days ago of a design which must
excite some curiosity. Two ships are in preparation, which are under the commund of Captain Constantine Phipps, to explore the Northern Ocean;
not to seek-the Northeast or the Northwest passage,
but to sail directly north, as near the pole as they
can go. They hope to find an open ocean, but I sus
pect it is one mass of perpetual congelation. I do
not much wish well to discoveries, for I am always
afrand they will end in conquest and robbery.

"I have been out of order this winter, but am
grown better. Can I ever hope to see you again for
or must I be always content to tell you that in an
other hemisphere I am sir, your most humble seryour.

SAML JOHNSON.

vant SAML, JOHNSO.

"Johnson's Court, Fleet Street,
London, March 4, 1773.

"To Dr. Johnson, in Stratford, Connecticut."

MEDICAL AND SURGICAL NOTES.

Gaslight and Eyesight.—An official report has been published in Germany, containing informat finence of gaslight on the eyes. This information goest show, on the whole, that no damaging results follow moderate use of gas, if the direct action of the yellow flame on the eye is prevented. For this purpose, screen or shades are employed-very grave objections, however attaching to the use of zine or lead shades, most of the attaching to the deep rank of real states, most of verils affecting the eye being traceable to them; their use, it is said, inevitably tends to blindness or inflamation, and other harmful effects. The milky-white glass shade is the best, as it distributes the light and has a grateful effect on the eye; the burner, however, should not be too close to the lead, as congestions of the forchead, and headnehrs, result from the radiated heat.

FORMATION OF BONE FROM CARTILAGE.-In a paper by Dr. Lebouseq, of Gheut, on the mode of for-mation of the hone tissue in the long bones of mammal-ians, the interesting question is discussed by Dr. L., and resolved by his researches, based on a new principal, —whether the embryonal cartiage is substituted by a new tissue, or is directly transformed into a bone. The great difficulty of rendering the minute cartilage cells apparent among other cells is resolved by the author by the employment of soda, and decalelying the sections with acidulated glycerine,—the cells thus preserving their shape and receiving a beautiful color. By resorting to this method, Dr. Leboucq is enabled to prove, I seems, that the minute cartilage cells do actually take an active part in the formation of bones, quite perform log, in fact, the part of osteoblastes.

METALLIC ELIMINATIONS OF MILK.—Dr. Lewald has, says the Lyon Medicale, investigated the elimination, by the milk of the mother, of iron, bismuth, lodine and its compounds, arsenic, lead, rane, antimony, ground alone. That it has consideration on that ground is evident on every page. What chance of success would there be for a drama in which the dose of the medicine was administered to the animal, after which the milk was examined—some of the result being as follows: A larger quantity of iron can be administered to the infant through the mother's milk than by any other means; bismuth, likewise, is eliminated by the milk, but in very small quantity; iodin does not appear in the milk until ninety-six hours after taking it, and the lodine of potassium given in doses of forty grains daily, appears four nears after ingestion, and continues to be climinated for eleven days; arsente appears in the milk at the end of seventeen hours, and its elimination had not consed after sixty hours, though one of the most insoluble preparations, the oxide of zinc is neverthed; a climinated by the milk, and it is proba-

Poisonous Preservatives .- Some time ago, ould be prohibited, and such prohibition is now t

GEOLOGICAL AND BIOLOGICAL DEVELOPMENT.

This subject has been much discussed of late, the gen-

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THE Misses Chadeayne's School, 518 Madi-angaye, will reopen Thursday, September 29. THE MISSES LEGGETT, 54 East 81st-st., reopen their school for children, Monday, Sept. 26. THE MISSES PERINE, 38 East 74th-st., will reopen their English and brench Boarding and Day belood for Young tadies September 21, number of resident publishments.

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Corporation Notices.

DEPARTMENT OF STREET CLEANING, 51 CHAMBO St. ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 22, 1881. PROFOSALS INCLOSED IN SEALED ENVELOPES, and indecesed with the name of the person or persons making the stine, and the date of presentation, and 3 statement of the work to which they relate, will be received at the office of the Department of Street Usualing, No. 51 Chambers st., in the City of New-York, until 12 of closes, m., of interests, the 6th day of January, 1885., at which time and place the proposals will be publicly opened and read, for the cleaning of the streets, for the removal of snow and lee therefrom, and for the collection of sales, garbage and street sweepers, and the re-

the Commissioner of Sirvet Cleaning to make and all contracts, at Street Cleaning District of the City of New- of Street Cleaning District of the City of New- years consists of all that pertion of the York bounded as follows: In the north by the Souther that the Fourteenth- in the north by the Souther that Edward, on the by the easterly line of Broadway from Fourteenth-salesst, on the Southerly side by the southerly sale to the Battery, and on the easterly side by a reference to the Southerly sale by the southerly wer from State-st, to Fourteenth-sale or persons to whom the contract may be awarded uired to steerd at this offsee with the surelies me or them, and except the contract within two

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that, or who is a defaulter, as survey or otherwise, upon any obligation to the corporation.

Each proposal must be accompanied by a certified check on a solvent bunking incorporation in the City of New-York, payable to the order of the Comptrober of the City of New-York, to they per cent of the amount but for the performance of all the work required by said contract to be done in any one year. On the acceptance of any bid, the checks of the unaccepted blidders will be returned to them, and upon the execution of the contract the check of the accepted blidder will be returned to him.

current to him.

Any contract made by the Commissioner of Street Cleaning may be terminated on ten days' notice by the said Commissioner, with the approval of the Mayor.

All bids must be made with reforence to the form of contact and the requirements thereof on the at the Department of Sircet Cleaning, or they will be rejected; and the same bleferred to as a part of this notice.

Blank forms of specifications and proposals may be obtained at the Department of Street Cleaning, of Chambers-st., New York City, on or after Monday, December 28, 1881.

Commissioner of Street Cleaning.

Sales by Anction.

A DVERTISEMENTS FOR THE NEW-YORK TRIBUNE WILL BE RECEIVED AT THE UPTOWN OFFICES, No. 1,238 Broadway, corner Thirty firsts, 208 West Twenty-third-st, corner Eighth-ard, No. 92 East Fourteenth-st, corner Union-square, 750 Third, we, corner Forty-seventh-st, at the HARLEM OFFICES, Nos. 1,001, and 2,300 Third-ava, corner Une-hundred-sand twenty-fifth-st, up to 8 p. m., at regular officers.

PURSUANT to a power of sale contained in an agreement between THE GLOBE HARDWARE COMPANY AND MEL VILLE C. SMITH, dated JUNE 29, 1881.

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